

Student Paramedic Practice Placement Assessment

Year 1

The development of this practice assessment document reflects the Health Professions Council Standards of Proficiency for Paramedics (2011), as identified in each individual element of practice. Each element also reflects the Joint Royal College Ambulance Liaison Committee (JRCALC) Clinical Practice Guidelines (2012) and the UK College of Paramedics (COP) Curriculum Framework Document (2013).

Foundation Degree in Paramedic Science (Year 1)

Paramedic Practice Assessment Document

Student Name:	
Student Number:	
Contact Details:	
University:	
Entry Date:	
Practice Placement Educator:	

If found, please return to: The Programme Leader for Paramedic Science: Faculty of Health and Life Sciences University of the West of England Glenside Campus Blackberry Hill Bristol. BS16 1DD

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Introduction

The development of this practice assessment document reflects the Health Professions Council Standards of Proficiency for Paramedics (2003), as identified in each individual element of practice. Each element also reflects the Joint Royal College Ambulance Liaison Committee (JRCALC) Clinical Practice Guidelines (2006) and the UK College of Paramedics (COP) Curriculum Framework Document (2008). Any additional information /documents deemed relevant e.g. Department of Health, Quality Assurance Agency have been referenced, in order that students and practice placement educators can cross refer to each document, as required.

Clinical practice and the development of knowledge and skill are at the centre of this assessment document. This Practice Assessment Document records the student's progression, in placement throughout the programme. It also provides information concerning the roles and responsibilities in the assessment process. Further information is also provided within the Student and Mentor Handbooks.

Roles and Responsibilities

- 1. Student
- Ensure that the required assessments are undertaken with the practice placement educator

- Must present their practice assessment document on the first day and when requested to do so by their PPEd
- Must at all times maintain patient confidentiality in line with current guidance
- Ensure the safe keeping of their practice assessment document throughout their programme
- Must submit their practice assessment document using the designated university procedure on the date specified in the course handbook
- Must attend placement in the allocated placement blocks to achieve the required hours: It is the student's responsibility to ensure they achieve the stated minimum of 750 hours
- Failure to attend placement during the allocated placement blocks will result in the student not passing practice
- Conduct must be of a professional standard at all times.
- 2. Practice Placement Educator
- This role is fulfilled by an experienced paramedic
- Orientate the student to the placement area on the first day.
- Identify and provide access to learning opportunities and resources

- Assist the student to reflect on experiences to facilitate learning in and from practice
- Utilise developmental action plans to enhance the student's learning in identified areas
- Undertake required assessments and ensure that both the student and programme leader/ personal tutor are informed as soon as an issue arises
- To complete the appropriate sections of the practice assessment documentation
- To complete the **interpersonal skills profile** at the midpoint and at the end of each year. The PPEd should identify FIVE comments, which describe the performance of the student. It is the responsibility of the PPEd to comment upon the judgements made regarding the student's interpersonal skills. Together with the student, they will also develop a personal action plan to address identified weaknesses
- The allocated PPEd is the only member of staff who can sign the SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT
- When the student has successfully passed the summative assessment to the standard required, the PPEd will sign the record of achievement for that year

- The student must hand in the completed document on the date set by the programme leader
- Conduct must be of a professional standard at all times.
- 3. Associate Practice Placement Educator
- This role can be fulfilled by a Clinical Team Leader or experienced Paramedic
- Support the practice placement educator. Ensure that opportunities exist for the student's personal and professional development
- Assist in the assessment of the competence of a student undertaking a skill and completing the documentation if the student has achieved the required level of practice, AT FORMATIVE LEVEL ONLY
- Conduct must be of a professional standard at all times.

The Assessment Process

Placement period

- First year placements are primarily with the Ambulance Service
- The student **MUST ACHIEVE a minimum of 750** placement hours in the first year, but should aim for the allocated amount of 825 or more if possible

Formative & summative assessment

- The student can be assessed formatively in any area, at any time.
- The student should have a minimum of one and a maximum of three formative assessments recorded for each element of practice
- The summative assessment does not necessarily have to be exposure to direct observation (see Skills Acquisition Section opposite)
- The practice placement educator who undertakes the summative assessment must record the result in the record of achievement
- All the elements of practice must be assessed by the student and the practice placement educator, but the practice placement educator's decision will be considered as final.

Assessing the elements of practice

- Each element of practice will have a required level of practice. (See page 23 for criteria)
- In order to pass, the student must have achieved the level of practice criteria required for the element

Skills Acquisition

Achievement of the outcomes is demonstrated through achievement of skills. Each skill can be achieved in a number of ways:

\rightarrow Direct Observation

This means observing the student's performance directly.

\rightarrow Questioning

This means facilitating a discussion with the student and directly asking questions.

\rightarrow Written work

This means examining other evidence produced by the student to demonstrate their achievement (e.g. a case study or reflection)

Record of meetings

• The student must meet with their practice placement educator in order to ensure that the elements of practice

are being achieved and to provide every opportunity for discussion and reflection

- Meeting dates must be negotiated and agreed within the first two days of each placement area. The content of these meetings and any additional meetings must be documented in the record of meetings.
- These should be used to note discussions and progression, plus any additional learning achieved
- Students and clinical staff need to document discussions and use the records actively
- If at any point the practice placement educator is concerned that the student will not meet the required standard, then a developmental action plan should be used to help the student achieve the identified elements of practice

Passing/failing the Year

- If the practice placement educator is concerned that the student may not achieve the elements of practice within the document the programme leader must be contacted promptly in order to provide support.
- If at any point the practice placement educator is concerned that the student will not meet the required

standard, then a developmental action plan should be used to help the student achieve the identified elements of practice

- The student will have passed the practice element of the course if they have successfully achieved the summative assessments for ALL the elements of practice stated within the practice assessment document.
- If a student has not passed the practice assessment, it must be recorded in the record of achievement and the content of the discussions with the student leading up to this decision must be recorded in the record of meetings.

Advice upon Presentation of Work in Your Portfolio

- The binder needs to be robust A4 Binder Lever arch file
- Provide a typed contents list
- Typing should utilise the same font size throughout 12; and lines should be double spaced to allow room for marker's annotations.
- Typing should also use the same font throughout. Avoid using a mixture of different font styles

- Handwritten evidence should be avoided. Where it is unavoidable, it must be legible.
- The layout should follow a consistent pattern.
- The portfolio should be easy to navigate. Any reviewer beimg able to easily locate evidence from the contents list or through cross-referencing
- Use dividers to separate each section
- Clearly index each item
- Clearly label each item
- Each piece of evidence you are submitting should be numbered and cross-referenced against the appropriate element of practice (in the portfolio reference column)
- The purpose of each item of evidence should be clearly linked to the elements of practice
- · Items must be easy to handle and read
- Only 2 items, back to back, in each clear pocket
- You are reminded that all documentation relating to individuals <u>must</u> be anonymised
- Should be typed and free from spelling and grammatical errors

- Where appropriate the portfolio must be fully referenced throughout using the Harvard referencing system adopted by UWE
- A reference and bibliography list must be appended to the work
- The references must reflect current thinking and research in the subject area and be within the period of 2001 – 2011. Older references used to support your work should be justified within the body of the text
- And finally

Remember – the portfolio is a reflection of your professional ability....do yourself justice

PLACEMENT RECORD

Wherein a record of each placement block or individual areas of placement is recorded

Record of Placements

STUDENT NAME	STUDENT NUMBER

Placement number 1

Placement name & address/Trust	Placement dates	
Practice area	Practice Placement Educator	

Placement number 2

Placement name & address/Trust	Placement dates	
Practice area	Practice Placement Educator	

Placement number 3

Placement name & address/Trust	Placement dates	
Practice area	Practice Placement Educator	

Placement number 4

Placement name & address/Trust	Placement dates	
Practice area	Practice Placement Educator	

Placement number 5

Placement name & address/Trust	Placement dates	
Practice area	Practice Placement Educator	

Placement number 6

Placement name & address/Trust	Placement dates	
Practice area	Practice Placement Educator	

Placement number 7

Placement name & address/Trust	Placement dates	
Practice area	Practice Placement Educator	

RECORD OF PROGRESS INTERVIEWS

INCLUDING INTERPERSONAL SKILLS PROFILES

- 1. At the commencement of the year
- 2. At the midpoint in the year
- 3. At the end of the year

RECORD OF PROGRESS INTERVIEWS Introductory		
Name of Student:	Cohort:	
Signature of Student:	Date:	
Signature of PPEd:		

RECORD OF PROGRESS INTERVIEWS Mid-point of Year (Progress to date)				
Name of Student:	Cohort:			
Signature of Student:	Date:			
Signature of PPEd:				

INTERPERSONAL SKILLS PROFILE Mid-point of Year (Progress to date)					
Name of Student:	Cohort:				
Please select FIVE comments from the list, which most nearly describe the performance of the student. 1. Unsafe to practice 2. Behaves in an unprofessional manner 3. Displays a negative attitude 4. Blames circumstances for difficulties encountered 5. Appears to lack motivation 6. Does not define learning needs 7. Lacks self-awareness an the effect of behaviour on others 8. Needs to take responsibility appropriate for this level 9. Lack of confidence inhibits effective performance 10. Needs more experience at this level 11. Reacts adversely to constructive criticism 12. Slow to settle 13. Lacks maturity 14. Needs to be more assertive 15. Could have made more use of available resources 16. Has not achieved full potential 17. Willing to try 18. Has developed in confidence 19. Skills will develop with practice	 20. Assimilates new information 21. Accepts appropriate responsibility 22. Fits well into the team 23. Has a pleasant and approachable manner 24. Displays a mature attitude 25. Well motivated and adaptable 26. Is able to reflect on outcomes 27. Identifies own learning needs 28. Has made a useful contribution to the work of the team 29. Shows a good understanding of the concepts of paramedic care 30. Displays confidence 31. Analytical in approach, drawing from a wide range of sources 32. Offers informed and considered opinions 33. Realistically evaluates performance 34. Capable of informed decision-making 35. Shows a mature understanding 36. Valued team member who has gained respect 37. Innovative, develops fresh ideas 38. Consistently works at a higher level than expected 39. An excellent performer in all areas 				

WRITE THE NUMBERS OF THE COMMENTS WHICH YOU HAVE SELECTED IN BOXES BELOW

Signature of PPEd:		Date:	
Signature of Student:		Date:	

RECORD OF PROGRESS INTERVIEWS Final Interview – End of Year (Achievements)						
Name of Student: Cohort:						
Signature of Student:	Date:					
Signature of PPEd:						

INTERPERSONAL SKILLS PROFILE Final (End of year)				
Name of Student:	Cohort:			
Please select FIVE comments from the list, which most nearly describe the performance of the student. 1. Unsafe to practice 2. Behaves in an unprofessional manner 3. Displays a negative attitude 4. Blames circumstances for difficulties encountered 5. Appears to lack motivation 6. Does not define learning needs 7. Lacks self-awareness an the effect of behaviour on others 8. Needs to take responsibility appropriate for this level 9. Lack of confidence inhibits effective performance 10. Needs more experience at this level 11. Reacts adversely to constructive criticism 12. Slow to settle 13. Lacks maturity 14. Needs to be more assertive 15. Could have made more use of available resources 16. Has not achieved full potential 17. Willing to try 18. Has developed in confidence	 20. Assimilates new information 21. Accepts appropriate responsibility 22. Fits well into the team 23. Has a pleasant and approachable manner 24. Displays a mature attitude 25. Well motivated and adaptable 26. Is able to reflect on outcomes 27. Identifies own learning needs 28. Has made a useful contribution to the work of the team 29. Shows a good understanding of the concepts of paramedic care 30. Displays confidence 31. Analytical in approach, drawing from a wide range of sources 32. Offers informed and considered opinions 33. Realistically evaluates performance 34. Capable of informed decision-making 35. Shows a mature understanding 36. Valued team member who has gained respect 37. Innovative, develops fresh ideas 38. Consistently works at a higher level than expected 			

WRITE THE NUMBERS OF THE COMMENTS WHICH YOU HAVE SELECTED IN BOXES BELOW

Signature of PPEd:		Date:	
Signature of Student:		Date:	

DEVELOPMENTAL ACTION PLANS

The Development Action Plan (DAP) section should be completed by you and/or your placement educator and should be used **to identify your learning needs**, including any areas of practice that you or your placement educator feel needs further development

Developmental Action Plan

Area for development	Actions needed	PPEd signature

Area for development	Actions needed	PPEd signature

Area for development	Actions needed	PPEd signature

RECORD OF SIGNATURES

A specimen signature for anyone who signs any part of your portfolio must be included in this list

Record of Signatures

NAME (PRINT)	INITIALS	SIGNATURE	ROLE & CLINICAL AREA

PLACEMENT ATTENDANCE RECORD

A minimum of 750 hours of practice placement must be achieved in this year

It is the student's responsibility to ensure they achieve the stated minimum or greater

PPEd or APPEd should indicate hours attended with left column then date and sign: Minimum of 750 hours must be attained.

Name of Student: Cohort:

	Day 1		Day 2		Day 3		Day 4		Day 5	Weekly total
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PAGE TOTAL	
Sub-total	

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Sub-total	

ELEMENTS OF PRACTICE

Including practice criteria and example of how to complete

Criteria Level	Knowledge / reasoning	Level of performance	Personal and professional awareness
Dependent (Dep)	 Lacks knowledge No awareness of alternatives Unable to explain / give reasons for actions 	 Lacks accuracy & confidence Needs continuous guidance & supervision Poor organisation No awareness of priorities 	 Actions & behaviour are not modified to meet the needs of the client and situation No meaningful explanations given Lacks insight into personal and professional behaviour
Assisted (Ast)	 Knowledge is usually accurate Little awareness of alternatives Identifies reasons for actions 	 Accurate performance but some lack of confidence & efficiency. Requires frequent direction / supervision Some awareness of priorities / requires prompting 	 Recognises the need to modify actions / behaviour to the client and situation, but unable to do so in non-routine situations Gives standard explanations / does not modify information
Minimal supervision (MinSup)	 Applies accurate knowledge to practice Some awareness of alternatives Beginning to make judgements based on contemporary evidence 	 Safe and accurate; fairly confident / efficient Needs occasional direction or support Beginning to initiate appropriate actions Identifies priorities with minimal prompting 	 Actions / interventions / behaviours generally appropriate for the client and situation Explanation is usually at an appropriate & coherent Identifies the need for assistance
Independent (Ind)	 Applies evidence based knowledge Demonstrates awareness of alternatives Sound rationale for actions Makes judgements / decisions based on contemporary evidence 	 Confident / safe / efficient Works independently without direction / supervision Able to prioritise Able to adapt to unpredictable situations 	 Conscious / deliberate planning Actions/ interventions/ behaviour are appropriate to the client & situation Gives coherent / appropriate information Identifies & makes appropriate referrals

Elements of Practice Criteria

			Ele	ments of p	ractice (Y	'ear 1)		
EXAMPLE				EXAMP	EXAMPLI	EXAMPLE		
The Student is able to demonstrate the knowledge and skills in	Req level		Assessed level	Signature	Date	Comments	Portfolio Reference	
order to: Manage patent airway using basic	Ind	Formative	MS	APPEd or PPEd	00.00.00	Uses the head tilt chin lift technique, after two attempts and with coaching is able to maintain a patent airway.		
positional methods		Formative	MS	APPEd or PPEd	00.00.00	Is able to maintain a patent airway on a trauma patient while paramedic is preparing to intubate.		
HPC 3a.2.		Formative	MS	APPEd or PPEd	00.00.00	During reaction is able to maintain a patent airway on a particulation attent.		
COP 3.0 JRCALC Proc 1, CAA 1. QAA B3, Care delivery.		Summative	Ind	PPEd only	ap. D	ble to have patent airway on adult unconscious etic na Osing the above evidence is able to mange of patent airway situations.		
EXAMPLE			1	M		EXAMPLE	C	
The Student is able to demonstrate the	Ind		lew	las re	Date	Comments	Portfolio Reference	
knowledge and skills in order to: Manage a patent		Formative	MS	APPEd or PPEd	00.00.00	Suction used inappropriately; no consideration given to finger scoop for larger objects. Lacked underpinning knowledge. Developmental action plan devised.		
airway using manual clearing methods		Formative	MS	APPEd or PPEd	00.00.00	Was able to suction unconscious patient's airway but needed frequent direction on procedure.		
and suctioning.		Formative	MS	APPEd or PPEd	00.00.00	Was able to suction unconscious patient's airway with minimal prompting.		
HPC 3a.2 COP 3.0 JRCALC Proc 1.		Summative	Ind	PPEd only	00.00.00	Was able to suction an unconscious patient's airway confidently with no prompting		
QAA B3, Care delivery.		Ind						

Elements of practice (Year 1)

APPEd = Associate practice placement educator: PPEd= Practice placement educator: Ind – Independent; MinSup - Minimal Supervision; Ast – Assisted; Dep - Dependent

The Student is able to demonstrate the knowledge and skills in order to:	Req level		Assessed level	Signature	Date	Comments	Portfolio Ref
1. Utilise communication	Ind	1. Formative					
technology		2. Formative					
		3. Formative					
COP 9.8 JRCALC Proc 11. QAA B1. Local policies.		Summative					

The Student is able to demonstrate the knowledge and skills in order to:	Req level		Assessed level	Signature	Date	Comments	Portfolio Ref
2. Use appropriate	Ind	1. Formative					
moving and handling		2. Formative					
techniques and equipment		3. Formative					
HPC 3a.2. COP 9.2.: 9.10 QAA A2, A4, B3,C2. Local policies.		Summative					

The Student is able to demonstrate the knowledge and skills in order to:	Req level		Assessed level	Signature	Date	Comments	Portfolio Ref
3. Identify and minimise potential on		1. Formative					
scene risks to maintain a	Ind	2. Formative					
safe working environment		3. Formative					
HPC 3a.3. COP 9.10 JRCALC Street safety. QAA A3, A4, B1, B3, C2.		Summative					

The Student is able to demonstrate the knowledge and skills in order to:	Req level		Assessed level	Signature	Date	Comments	Portfolio Ref
4. Minimise cross- infection	Ind	1. Formative					
within scope of your		2. Formative					
practice		3. Formative					
COP 9.10 Local infection control procedures.		Summative					

The Student is able to demonstrate the knowledge and skills in order to:	Req level		Assessed level	Signature	Date	Comments	Portfolio Ref
5. Assess the patient's	MS	1. Formative					
capacity to consent to		2. Formative					
treatment		3. Formative					
HPC 1b.4. COP 9.9 JRCALC Consent. QAA A3, B1, B2.		Summative					

The Student is able to demonstrate the knowledge and skills in order to:	Req level		Assessed level	Signature	Date	Comments	Portfolio Ref
6. Obtain informed	MS	1. Formative					
consent		2. Formative					
		3. Formative					
HPC 1a.3. COP 9.9 JRCALC Consent. QAA A1, B1, B2,C2.		Summative					

The Student is able to demonstrate the knowledge and skills in order to:	Req level		Assessed level	Signature	Date	Comments	Portfolio Ref
7. Maintain patient confidentiality	Ind	1. Formative					
	ma	2. Formative					
		3. Formative					
HPC 1a.3. COP 9.7 JRCALC Confidentiality. QAA A1, A4, B1,B2.		Summative					

The Student is able to demonstrate the knowledge and skills in order to:	Req level		Assessed level	Signature	Date	Comments	Portfolio Ref
8. Maintain patient records	Ind	1. Formative					
appropriately in accordance with local and		2. Formative					
national policy		3. Formative					
HPC 2b.5. COP 9.7 JRCALC Confidentially. QAA B1, B2, B3.		Summative					

The Student is able to demonstrate the knowledge and skills in order to:	Req level		Assessed level	Signature	Date	Comments	Portfolio Ref
9. Check and replace	Ind	1. Formative					
emergency equipment	ma	2. Formative					
		3. Formative					
HPC 2c.2. COP 9.11: 9.12 QAA A4, B1, B3, C1,C2.		Summative					

The Student is able to demonstrate the knowledge and skills in order to:	Req level		Assessed level	Signature	Date	Comments	Portfolio Ref
10. Identify vulnerable individuals	Ind	1. Formative					
		2. Formative					
		3. Formative					
COP 9.4. JRCALC Paed 8, A6. QAA A2, B1, B2, B3,C2. Local policies.		Summative					

The Student is able to demonstrate the knowledge and skills in order to:	Req level		Assessed level	Signature	Date	Comments	Portfolio Ref
11. Obtain an appropriate	MS	1. Formative					
patient history		2. Formative					
		3. Formative					
HPC 1b.2, 1b.4. COP 9.9 JRCALC A1. QAA B1, B2.		Summative					

The Student is able to demonstrate the knowledge and skills in order to:	Req level		Assessed level	Signature	Date	Comments	Portfolio Ref
12. Conduct a thorough	MS	1. Formative					
patient assessment	IVIS	2. Formative					
		3. Formative					
HPC 2a & 2c.1. COP 9.9 JRCALC A1, TR1, CAA 1 / 2. QAA B1,B2,B3, Care delivery.		Summative					

The Student is able to demonstrate the knowledge and skills in order to:	Req level		Assessed level	Signature	Date	Comments	Portfolio Ref
13. Undertake a complete set of clinical	Ind	1. Formative					
observations/ vital signs		2. Formative					
		3. Formative					
HPC 2a & 2c.1. COP 9.9: 9.10 JRCALC A1, TR1, CAA 1 / 2. QAA B2, B3, B4, Care delivery.		Summative					

The Student is able to demonstrate the knowledge and skills in order to:	Req level		Assessed level	Signature	Date	Comments	Portfolio Ref
14. Implement the appropriate	MS	1. Formative					
care based on assessment		2. Formative					
findings		3. Formative					
HPC 3a.2. COP 9.10 Local policies. QAA B3, Care delivery.		Summative					

The Student is able to demonstrate the knowledge and skills in order to:	Req level		Assessed level	Signature	Date	Comments	Portfolio Ref
15. Safely manage a	Ind	1. Formative					
patients' cervical spine		2. Formative					
		3. Formative					
HPC 3a.2. COP 9.10 JRCALC Proc 1, TR 3. QAA B3, Care delivery.		Summative					

The Student is able to demonstrate the knowledge and skills in order to:	Req level		Assessed level	Signature	Date	Comments	Portfolio Ref
16. Manage the airway using basic	Ind	1. Formative					
positional methods		2. Formative					
		3. Formative					
HPC 3a.2. COP 9.10 JRCALC Proc 1, CAA 1. QAA B3, Care delivery.		Summative					

The Student is able to demonstrate the knowledge and skills in order to:	Req level		Assessed level	Signature	Date	Comments	Portfolio Ref
17. Manage the airway using suctioning	Ind	1. Formative					
equipment		2. Formative					
		3. Formative					
HPC 3a.2 COP 9.10 JRCALC Proc 1. QAA B3, Care delivery		Summative					

The Student is able to demonstrate the knowledge and skills in order to:	Req level		Assessed level	Signature	Date	Comments	Portfolio Ref
18. Manage an airway using adjuncts: OPA	Ind	1. Formative					
and NPA		2. Formative					
		3. Formative					
HPC 3a.2. COP 9.10 JRCALC Proc 1. QAA B3, Care delivery.		Summative					

The Student is able to demonstrate the knowledge and skills in order to:	Req level		Assessed level	Signature	Date	Comments	Portfolio Ref
19. Ventilate a patient using	Ind	1. Formative					
a bag-valve mask, 0 ₂ and	ma	2. Formative					
reservoir		3. Formative					
HPC 3a.2. COP 9.10 JRCALC Proc 2. QAA B3, Care delivery.		Summative					

The Student is able to demonstrate the knowledge and skills in order to:	Req level		Assessed level	Signature	Date	Comments	Portfolio Ref
20. Insert and ventilate a patient using	MS	1. Formative					
a laryngeal mask airway		2. Formative					
(LMA)		3. Formative					
HPC 3a.2. COP 9.10 JRCALC Proc 1. QAA B3, Care delivery.		Summative					

The Student is able to demonstrate the knowledge and skills in order to:	Req level		Assessed level	Signature	Date	Comments	Portfolio Ref
21.Undertake cardiac compressions		1. Formative					
during CPR	Ind	2. Formative					
		3. Formative					
HPC 3a.2. COP 9.10 JRCALC Proc 2. QAA B3, Care delivery.		Summative					

The Student is able to demonstrate the knowledge and skills in order to:	Req level		Assessed level	Signature	Date	Comments	Portfolio Ref
22. Administer oxygen		1. Formative					
therapy	Ind	2. Formative					
		3. Formative					
HPC 3a.2. COP 9.10 JRCALC Proc 19. QAA B3, Care delivery.		Summative					

The Student is able to demonstrate the knowledge and skills in order to:	Req level		Assessed level	Signature	Date	Comments	Portfolio Ref
23. Undertake cardiac		1. Formative					
monitoring	Ind	2. Formative					
		3. Formative					
HPC 3a.2. COP 9.10 JRCALC Proc 14. QAA B3, Care delivery.		Summative					

The Student is able to demonstrate the knowledge and skills in order to:	Req level		Assessed level	Signature	Date	Comments	Portfolio Ref
24. Prepare and set-up an intravenous	Ind	1. Formative					
infusion		2. Formative					
		3. Formative					
HPC 3a.2. COP 9.10 JRCALC Proc 15. QAA B3, Care delivery.		Summative					

The Student is able to demonstrate the knowledge and skills in order to:	Req level		Assessed level	Signature	Date	Comments	Portfolio Ref
25. Administer a subcutaneous injection	Ind	1. Formative					
		2. Formative					
		3. Formative					
HPC 3a.2. COP 9.10 JRCALC Drugs. QAA A1,B3, Care delivery. Local policy.		Summative					
The Student is able to demonstrate the knowledge and skills in order to:	Req level		Assessed level	Signature	Date	Comments	Portfolio Ref
26. Administer an intramuscular injection	Ind	1. Formative					
		2. Formative					
		3. Formative					
HPC 3a.2. COP 9.10 JRCALC Drugs. QAA A1,B3, Care delivery. Local policy.		Summative					

The Student is able to demonstrate the knowledge and skills in order to:	Req level		Assessed level	Signature	Date	Comments	Portfolio Ref
27. Administer a range of drugs within	MS	1. Formative					
scope of practice and under		2. Formative					
supervision		3. Formative					
HPC 3a.2. COP 9.10. JRCALC Drugs. QAA A1, A4, B1,B2,B3, C1, Care delivery. Local policies.		Summative					

The Student is able to demonstrate the knowledge and skills in order to:	Req level		Assessed level	Signature	Date	Comments	Portfolio Ref
28. Assess wound and apply and	Ind	1. Formative					
secure the appropriate dressing for		2. Formative					
the wound		3. Formative					
COP 9.10 QAA B3, Care delivery. Local policies		Summative					

The Student is able to demonstrate the knowledge and skills in order to:	Req level		Assessed level	Signature	Date	Comments	Portfolio Ref
29. Immobilise a suspected fracture site	Ind	1. Formative					
with an		2. Formative					
appropriate splint		3. Formative					
HPC 3a.2. COP 9.10. JRCALC Tr 6. QAA B3, Care delivery.		Summative					

The Student is able to demonstrate the knowledge and skills in order to:	Req level		Assessed level	Signature	Date	Comments	Portfolio Ref
30. Manage a patient's pain within scope	MS	1. Formative					
of practice		2. Formative					
		3. Formative					
COP 9.10 QAA Care delivery. Local policies.		Summative					

The Student is able to demonstrate the knowledge and skills in order to:	Req level		Assessed level	Signature	Date	Comments	Portfolio Ref
31.Communicate effectively with the	Ind	1. Formative					
patient and their		2. Formative					
family/carers		3. Formative					
COP 9.7: 9.10. JRCALC Proc 25. QAA Care delivery. Local policies		Summative					

The Student is able to demonstrate the knowledge and skills in order to:	Req level		Assessed level	Signature	Date	Comments	Portfolio Ref
32. Accurately handover or refer a	MS	1. Formative					
patient's care to another		2. Formative					
healthcare professional		3. Formative					
COP: 9.8: 9.10 HPC 1b.4, 1b.5. QAA A3, B1, B2,B3,C1, C2.		Summative					

SECTION 7

AIRWAY AND VENTILATION TRAINING AUDIT

A record of all airway management and ventilation practice including all simulation

MEDICATION AUDIT

Student paramedics are permitted to administer the following drugs under the supervision of a registered paramedic, providing they have undertaken the relevant training for that medication:-

> Oxygen Entonox Aspirin Glyceril Trinitrate Salbutamol Ipatropium Bromide Glucagon Adrenaline 1:1000 Naloxone

Airway and Ventilation Training Record – 1:1

Name		Student Number	
------	--	-------------------	--

Number	Date	BVM LMA	Patient Type and degree of difficulty	Environment	Successful?	Reason for failure	Time taken (seconds)	Comments
1.								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
10								

Airway and Ventilation Training Record – 2:1

Name	Stu Nu	udent Imber
------	-----------	----------------

Number	Date	BVM LMA	Patient Type and degree of difficulty	Environment	Successful?	Reason for failure	Time taken (seconds)	Comments
11								
12								
13								
14								
15								
16								
17								
18								
19								
20								

Airway and Ventilation Training Record – 3:1

Name	Student Number
------	-------------------

Number	Date	BVM LMA	Patient Type and degree of difficulty	Environment	Successful?	Reason for failure	Time taken (seconds)	Comments
21								
22								
23								
24								
25								
26								
27								
28								
29								
30								

Airway and Ventilation Training Record – 4:1

Name	Student Number
------	-------------------

Number	Date	BVM LMA	Patient Type and degree of difficulty	Environment	Successful?	Reason for failure	Time taken (seconds)	Comments
31								
32								
33								
34								
35								
36								
37								
38								
39								
40								

Airway and Ventilation Training Record - 5:1

Name		Student Number	
------	--	-------------------	--

Number	Date	BVM LMA	Patient Type and degree of difficulty	Environment	Successful?	Reason for failure	Time taken (seconds)	Comments
41								
42								
43								
44								
45								
46								
47								
48								
49								
50								

Airway and Ventilation Training Record - 6:1

Name		Student Number	
------	--	-------------------	--

Number	Date	BVM LMA	Patient Type and degree of difficulty	Environment	Successful?	Reason for failure	Time taken (seconds)	Comments

Airway and Ventilation Training Record - 7:1

Name	2	Student Number	
------	---	-------------------	--

Number	Date	BVM LMA	Patient Type and degree of difficulty	Environment	Successful?	Reason for failure	Time taken (seconds)	Comments

Airway and Ventilation Training Record - 8:1

Name	Stu Nu	udent Imber
------	-----------	----------------

Number	Date	BVM LMA	Patient Type and degree of difficulty	Environment	Successful?	Reason for failure	Time taken (seconds)	Comments

Airway and Ventilation Training Record - 9:1

Name	Stu Nu	udent Imber
------	-----------	----------------

Number	Date	BVM LMA	Patient Type and degree of difficulty	Environment	Successful?	Reason for failure	Time taken (seconds)	Comments

Airway and Ventilation Training Record - 10:1

Name	Student Number	
------	-------------------	--

Number	Date	BVM LMA	Patient Type and degree of difficulty	Environment	Successful?	Reason for failure	Time taken (seconds)	Comments

MEDICATION AUDIT - 1:1

DRUG	Salbutamol	Naloxone	Oxygen	Ipat. Brom	Paracetamol
PRF No.					
DATE					
AGE/SEX					
CONDITION					
OUTCOME					
Practice Level*					
PRF No.					
DATE					
AGE/SEX					├ ───┤
CONDITION					·
OUTCOME					
Practice Level*					
PRF No.					
DATE					
AGE/SEX					
Practice Level*					
PRF No.					
DATE					
AGE/SEX					
CONDITION					
OUTCOME					
Practice Level*					
PRF No.					
DATE					
AGE/SEX					
CONDITION					
OUTCOME					
Practice Level*					
PRF No.					
DATE					
AGE/SEX					
CONDITION					
OUTCOME					
Practice Level*					
					· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

Practice Level*

S = Supervised MS = Minimal supervision

I = Independent

DRUGS AUDIT - 2:1

DRUG	Entonox	G.T.N.	Glucagon	Aspirin
PRF No.				
DATE				
AGE/SEX				
CONDITION				
OUTCOME				
Practice Level*				
PRF No.				
DATE				
AGE/SEX				
CONDITION				
OUTCOME				
Practice Level*				
PRF No.				
DATE				
AGE/SEX				
CONDITION				
OUTCOME				
Practice Level*				
PRF No.				
DATE				
AGE/SEX				
CONDITION				
OUTCOME				
Practice Level*				
PRF No.				
DATE				
AGE/SEX				
CONDITION				
OUTCOME				
Practice Level*				
PRF No.	I			
DATE	I			
AGE/SEX	I			
CONDITION	L			
OUTCOME	I			
Practice Level*				

Practice Level*

S = Supervised

MS = Minimal supervision

I = Independent

SECTION 8

Continuing Professional Development Record and Certificates

RECORD OF COURSES, SEMINARS, CONFERENCES and WORKSHOPS ATTENDED

RECORD OF COURSES, SEMINARS, CONFERENCES and WORKSHOPS ATTENDED

Event	Location
Date	Organisation
Reflection on the Ev	rent

Location
Organisation
vent
-

CPD

RECORD OF COURSES, SEMINARS, CONFERENCES and WORKSHOPS ATTENDED

Location
Organisation
_

Event	Location
Date	Organisation
Reflection on the Ev	vent

CPD

RECORD OF COURSES, SEMINARS, CONFERENCES and WORKSHOPS ATTENDED

Event	Location
Date	Organisation
Reflection on the Ev	vent

Event		Location	
Date		Organisation	
Reflection on the Ex	vent		

SECTION 9

THIRD PARTY EVIDENCE

Letters of thanks Witness testimonies Commendations e.t.c.

SECTION 10 RELECTIVE WRITING

"Emergency care is characterised by its diverse and unpredictable range of illness and injury and one of the attractions of the paramedic role is the limitless human and scientific knowledge that underpins practice"

I.F.E.A.R. Reflection:

An easy to use, adaptable template for paramedics

Reprinted from: Smart, G. (2011) I.F.E.A.R. Reflection: An easy to use, adaptable template for paramedics. *Journal of Paramedic Practice* Vol. 3 No. 5

"By three methods we may learn wisdom: first, by reflection, which is the noblest; second by imitation, which is the easiest; and third by experience, which is the bitterest (Confucius)

Abstract:

Paramedics are required by the Health Professions Council, as a condition for maintaining their registration, to maintain high clinical standards and continuously engage in their own professional development. Similarly, student paramedics are required to provide a portfolio of evidence that demonstrates their development and eventual competency.

One means of engaging with this process is to apply a formal reflection process to emergency calls attended. Reflection is a hot-topic in paramedic education. However, it is known that for some, reflection can be daunting. Concerns about the academic process, writing and knowing where to begin are often articulated by students attending higher education programmes.

This article outlines a suggested reflective framework adapted from Gibb's (1985) reflective cycle. It outlines a series of applicable, sequential questions. Reflection is about using questions to retell a story; it's about answering these questions critically and, in so doing, often results in a well structured, reflective case-study; as well as improving one's own clinical understanding and practice.

In practice, we have found that both experienced practitioners and student paramedics have been able to use these steps to shape their writing. For those new to writing reflective case studies, the questions help to provide the muse for overcoming the 'blank-sheet-of-paper' inertia that can accompany portfolio building.

Paramedics practice in an environment of constant change. The combined factors of: an expanding scope of practice: increases in technology: advances in treatment and care and an extending evidence base, ensure that the paramedic is always kept busy.

It is a requirement of professional registration that the paramedic copes with these changes and their effects on practice and strives to continuously develop their professional knowledge, expertise and competence (HPC: 2010).

Society has the right and expectation that the professionals responsible for the immediate care of the acutely sick and injured are competent, knowledgeable and up-to-date. Maintenance of a record of continuous personal development and experience is mandatory for all health care professionals and there is a requirement for all registered paramedics to record these activities in a profile of evidence. Each year, a sample of randomly selected registrants is required to submit a CPD profile to the Health Professions Council for audit by CPD assessors (HPC: 2010).

The Council provide comprehensive information and advice concerning CPD, available through their website (<u>http://www.hpc-uk.org/registrants/cpd/standards</u>). This includes the five standards for CPD (Table 1) and it is an aspect of the second of these that this article seeks to address.

Reg	Registrants (health professionals registered with the HPC) must:-		
1.	Maintain a continuous, up-to-date and accurate record of their continuous professional development (CPD) activities		
2.	Demonstrate that their CPD activities are a mixture of learning activities relevant to current or future practice		
3.	Seek to ensure that their CPD has contributed to the quality of their practice and service delivery		
4.	Seek to ensure that their CPD has contributed to the quality of their practice and service delivery		
5.	Present a written profile containing evidence of their CPD upon request		

TABLE 1: HPC STANDARDS FOR CPD

Learning can be said to result from exposure to an experience. However, it is not the exposure alone which results in learning. It is in the process of reflecting on that experience and responding to it that the real learning really takes place. Indeed, without reflection on an experience, a practitioner may be in danger of continuing to make the same errors (Schön, 1983). This is the difference between the paramedic with 20 year's experience and the paramedic with one year's experience, repeated 20 times.

For example; a student paramedic attending an emergency call to an elderly male who has fallen in the street; the placement-educator points out the shortening and rotation in the leg that indicates a classic presentation of a fractured neck-of-femur. The student will internalise this experience and bring this knowledge forward to the next occasion they see 'shortening and rotation' of a leg. Learning has taken place through 'pattern recognition'. How much richer though, is the learning that then takes place from the student reflecting upon that experience; considering what they currently know, opening their minds to gaps in their knowledge and then reacting to this by seeking further information; finding out that not all neck-of-femur fractures present with shortening and rotation; that they vary in the way they present; the many implications for the sufferer and the short and long term complications they might face.

Reflection is about using questions to retell a story; it's about answering these questions critically and, in doing so, improving one's own clinical practice. Boud et al. (1985, 7) note, like Confucius, that experience alone is not sufficient for learning and pose the following questions: What is it that turns an experience into learning? What is it that specifically enables learners to gain the maximum benefit from the situations they find themselves in? How can they apply this experience in new contexts? They suggest that structured reflection is the key to learning from experience.

This ability to reflect upon clinical experiences opens the mind of the paramedic to a vast field of evidence based practice and medical knowledge. Emergency care is characterised by its diverse and unpredictable range of illness and injury and one of the attractions of the role is the limitless human and scientific knowledge that underpins practice.

There are many models for reflection, varying from the straightforward, through the puzzling and on to the very complex. Some have universal application and others are more focused on a profession/role. For an individual approaching formal reflection for the first time, the array of, sometimes conflicting, models can be quite bewildering. Utilising a pragmatic approach, the best way to choose a model is to find one that you are comfortable applying and confident that it will help you to translate your clinical experiences into knowledge and learning. As Gibbs (1988, 9) argues:

"It is not enough just to do, and neither is it enough just to think. Nor is it enough simply to do and think. Learning from experience must involve linking the doing and the thinking."

A model which utilises this approach has been developed for use by student paramedic scientists. The I.F.E.A.R. model (Fig.1) is an adaptation of Gibb's (1988) well known experiential learning cycle which itself was adapted from work by Kolb. According to Kolb (1984, 38) "Learning is the process whereby knowledge is created through the transformation of experience".

The expressive phrase, "through the transformation of experience", clarifies that merely being exposed to an event does not guarantee learning. The I.F.E.A.R. model encourages the practitioner to consider five stages. At each of these stages they will ask themselves some questions (Fig.2).

The first stage is describing the **incident**; the emergency call. This should outline why you were called, how the patient presented and details of your actions. This should not be overly descriptive but merely a summary of the clinical details.



FIGURE 1: I.F.E.A.R. REFLECTION MODEL

The second stage is **feelings**. Describe how you felt during the incident; how you felt immediately afterwards and how you feel now (upon reflection).

The third stage is the **evaluation** of care. Ask, did the patient have any unmet needs? Were they cared for and managed in a way that you would be happy to be treated?

(I.F.E.A.R.) REFLECTIVE CASE STUDY TEMPLATE

Incident:

- 1. Describe the incident; the emergency call
- 2. Describe your part in it
- 3. You might want to focus on a description of an experience that seems significant in some way

Feelings:

- 4. What were your feelings during the incident/call?
- 5. What were your feelings immediately afterwards?
- 6. What made you feel this way?
- 7. How do you now feel about this experience?

Evaluation:

- 8. What went well?
- 9. What didn't go so well?
- 10. What were the consequences of your actions on the patient and others?
- 11. Did the patient have any unmet needs (PUNs)?
- 12. To what extent did you act for the best and in tune with your values (ethics)?
- 13. Does this situation connect with any other similar experiences?

Analysis:

- 14. What did you earn from the incident or event?
- 15. What could you have done better?
- 16. Can you identify any practitioner (paramedic) educational needs (PENs)?
- 17. Was there anything you didn't know?

Reaction:

- 18. How will you meet the PENs?
- 19. Do you need to chat to a colleague or mentor?
- 20. Do you need to research something in books/journals?
- 21. Do you need to ask questions?
- 22. Do you need to read an article/book?
- 23. Do you need to attend a seminar/ session/course?
- 24. How might you respond more effectively given this situation again?

Response:

- 25. What did you find out in response to your reaction (educational needs)?
- 26. Describe your new learning
- 27. What can you take forward and apply if faced with the same or similar **incidents**?

Apply New Learning

FIGURE 2: REFLECTIVE QUESTIONS

The fourth stage is **analysing** your clinical knowledge, non-clinical knowledge, skill, or attitude. Did you feel you had a full understanding of the condition you were managing? What were the gaps in your knowledge or skill base? It is here that the *patient's unmet needs* (PUNs), identified in the evaluation, will direct the *paramedic's educational needs* (PENs).

Eve (2003), a General Practitioner first described 'PUNs and DENs' (where the 'D' stands for Doctor)) and identified this as a means for enabling GP reflection. It readily adapts for paramedic use.

The fifth stage is your **reaction** and **response** to both the PUN and the PEN? Reaction is where you plan how you will address the missing clinical knowledge, non-clinical knowledge, skill, or attitude. Ask yourself 'what do I need to do to make things better for the next time?' It could be as simple as speaking to a work colleague or another healthcare professional; or that you need to research the information required from books or professional journals; if the educational need is substantial, you might need to attend a seminar or short course.

Finally, you can write about the things you have found out in **response** to your identified educational needs. It is here that you describe what you have learned and show how this new knowledge will transform your future practice.

This stage completes the cycle and you will be ready to practically apply this new knowledge, gained from *reflecting on experience*, at future emergency calls and **incident**s.

In practice, we have found that both experienced practitioners and student paramedics have been able to use these steps to shape their writing. For those new to writing reflective case studies, the questions help to provide the muse for overcoming the 'blank-sheet-of-paper' inertia that can accompany portfolio building.

References

Boud, D., Keogh, R. and Walker, D. eds. (1985) *Reflection: turning experience into learning.* Kogan Page: London

Eve. R. (2003) *PUNs and DENs: Discovering Learning Needs in General Practice*. Radcliffe Medical Press: Oxford

Gibbs, G. (1988) *Learning by doing: a guide to teaching and learning methods* Further Education Unit: London

Health Professions Council. (2010) *Continuing professional development and your registration* HPC: London

Kolb, D.A. (1984) *Experiential learning: experience as the source of learning and development* Prentice-Hall: New Jersey

Schön, D. (1983) *The Reflective Practitioner. How professionals think in action*, London: Temple Smith

SECTION 11

CRITICAL READING

In which you provide a record of your reading during the course. As an advanced healthcare provided you will need to apply evidence based medicine and be as knowledgeable as you can about the care and treatment you provide. Books, Journals and to a lesser extent, academic clinical internet sites

Scope and Depth

At the commencement of the course we set out to encourage you to focus your reading. Reading is at the very centre of higher education, during your time at UWE you will do a tremendous amount of it. What you read is usually directed by:

- 1. The calls you attend and the subsequent thirst to be better informed about their condition
- 2. The lectures and applied practical sessions you attend; stimulating your hunger to go beyond the starting point of the lecture
- 3. Your knowledge of what you need to know, to get you where you need to be, to become an expert in pre-hospital emergency care

The advice has always been; "the wider you read, the more you can reference: the more you read, the better informed you will become".

Critical Reading

There are 3,000 new medical papers published per day. Of these, only 45 are randomised control trials of new treatments. Over the last 30 years, published clinical trials have increased from 100 to 10,000 articles annually. The average university medical library will subscribe to around 2,300 journals.

How do we determine what we should read? How do we pick the wheat from all the chaff? READER is a suggested acronym to aid critical reading and to help in deciding what to read (Macauley: 1994).

- **Relevance:** Does the article deal with your area of practice? This can usually be gleaned from the title or abstract. If it is not to do with your practice it is unlikely to change what you do.
- Education: This is used in the context of behaviour modification would it change what you do. Again this will be clear in the title or summary
- **Applicability:** Can the research be done in the reader's practice? It may be relevant to your practice and it may be that you would change what you do, but it is unachievable in your practice. For instance, a paper may look at the value of having a portable x-ray but for many services this would be impractical and unaffordable
- **Discrimination:** The message may be relevant, could change behaviour and be achievable, but is it valid? This really is down to the statistical quality of the paper.
- **Evaluation:** Okay, it's relevant, provokes change, is "do-able," and is epidemiologically sound, but what of the overall quality of the paper. Basically these systems score research very lowly if it is a descriptive case, higher if it is a trial, higher still if it is a large double-blind randomised control trial, and highest of all if it is a systematic review.
- **Reaction:** This is about how you should react to the paper. If it is a high quality, relevant, achievable change it should be shouted from the rooftops, meetings should be scheduled to promote it etc. If it is low quality, irrelevant, impossible to implement, and of no perceived benefit, *why did you read it in the first place*????

Reading is at the very centre of higher education, during your time at UWE you should do a tremendous amount of it. The wider you read, the more you can reference: the more you read, the better informed you will become. Provided with this document is an example of a template to record and reflect upon your reading.

Reference:

Macauley. D (1994) READER: an acronym to aid critical reading by general practitioners. BJGP.

Greenhalgh. T (2001) How to Read a Paper. BMJ Books

Topic:	
(E.g. Head injury, Cardiac.	
Medical etc.)	
Date Article Read:	
Name of Journal/Text Book:	
Title of Article/Chapter:	
Author and Date Published:	
	Why I chose to read this:
	why i chose to read this.
Ma	in points from my reading:
Dessible shanges in my sli	cical practice that will recult, or any areas that have
Possible changes in my cill	nical practice that will result: or any areas that have been reinforced.
	been remorced.

Topic:			
(E.g. Head injury, Cardiac.			
Medical etc.)			
Date Article Read:			
Name of Journal/Text Book:			
Title of Article/Chapter:			
Author and Date Published:			
	Why I chose to read this:		
Ма	in points from my reading:		
Bossible abanges in my all	nical practice that will result: or any areas that have		
Fossible changes in my cli	been reinforced.		

Topic:			
(E.g. Head injury, Cardiac.			
Medical etc.)			
Date Article Read:			
Name of Journal/Text Book:			
Title of Article/Chapter:			
Author and Date Published:			
	Why I chose to read this:		
Ма	in points from my reading:		
Bossible abanges in my all	nical practice that will result: or any areas that have		
Fossible changes in my cli	been reinforced.		

Topic:	
(E.g. Head injury, Cardiac.	
Medical etc.)	
Date Article Read:	
Name of Journal/Text Book:	
Title of Article/Chapter:	
Author and Date Published:	
	Why I chose to read this:
	why i chose to read this.
Ma	in points from my reading:
Dessible shanges in my sli	cical practice that will recult, or any areas that have
Possible changes in my cill	nical practice that will result: or any areas that have been reinforced.
	been remorced.

Topic:	
(E.g. Head injury, Cardiac.	
Medical etc.)	
Date Article Read:	
Name of Journal/Text Book:	
Title of Article/Chapter:	
Author and Date Published:	
	Why I chose to read this:
	why i chose to read this.
Ma	in points from my reading:
Dessible shanges in my sli	cical practice that will recult, or any areas that have
Possible changes in my cill	nical practice that will result: or any areas that have been reinforced.
	been remorced.

SECTION 12

PATIENT CARE FORMS (Report)

These must be cross referenced to the elements of practice (Section 6) and your reflective writing (Section 7)

VERY IMPORTANT

PLEASE ENSURE ALL CLINICAL INFORMATION IS ANONYMISED BEFORE INCLUSION IN YOUR PORTFOLIO

TO BREACH THIS WOULD BE AGAINST THE PROFESSIONAL CODE OF CONDUCT FOR PARAMEDICS and the CONDUCT AND ETHICS FOR STUDENTS



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SECTION 13 FINAL RECORD OF ACHIEVEMENT

Final Record of Achievement Elements of Practice: Year 1

STUDENT NAME	STUDENT NUMBER

Year 1

I hereby certify that the elements of practice for the profession of paramedic have been assessed and passed at the required level for this year

	NAME	SIGNATURE	DATE:
Student Paramedic			
Practice Placement Educator Great Western Ambulance Service			
Senior Lecturer University of the West of England			